

BRITISH LABOR FEARS
UNEMPLOYED'S STRESS

Coming Winter to Test
Working Class Organiza-
tion, Says Ben Tillett.

PREMIER CALLS UNIONS
Latter Name Committee to
Confer With Cabinet
in Emergency.

NUMBER RAPIDLY GROWS
2,177,000 Wholly Employed
June 24 Falling to 1,403,-
000 September 1.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Oct. 7.—The pressure of the unemployment problem is steadily increasing, and intense anxiety is being manifested by labor organizations, manufacturers and the public regarding the plan which the Government is formulating to deal with it.

Ben Tillett, a labor member of Parliament and organizer of the Dockers' Union, of which for many years he has been general secretary, in a manifesto to-night declared:

"Bankruptcy stares us in the face. This winter will be the testing time for working class organization. Every form of Government is in a state of panic or ruin. Whether it will be an imperial or national Government disaster impinges on the Administration, but whatever the chaos of accumulated debts, labor and industry will have to meet the impost.

He urges the cooperation of all trade unions to compel Government assistance.

To Confer With Cabinet.

The question of unemployment was considered to-day by a joint conference of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, Labor party executives and Labor members of Parliament. In answer to a request from Premier Lloyd George, to appoint a committee to meet the Premier to confer regarding practical measures for dealing with what is described as "the present national emergency," the Laborists said a committee would be appointed "to explain our proposals and examine any made by the Government, but not as members of any joint committee including financiers and employers, as suggested by you. . . . Nor can our representatives be held responsible for the policy ultimately adopted by the Government."

Premier Lloyd George replied that he would be glad to meet the committee "early next week. The conference then decided to send a further letter to the Premier, which expressed surprise that he had failed to arrange an immediate meeting. The letter concluded: "Our representatives have been appointed on the assumption that you probably would wish to meet them to-day, and the conference reassembled this afternoon in that belief."

Change in Government Doles.

Government provisions for dealing with the unemployed have been in a state of almost constant flux since immediately after the armistice, when out-of-work donations were arranged for ex-service men and women, the latter including some 600,000 munition workers.

The scheme was found to be inadequate, however, as the transition of the country's industries from a war to a peace basis threw thousands of men who had not been in the service, and who did not benefit under the scheme, out of work. For these assistance had to be provided. This led to an alteration in 1919 of the unemployment insurance act of 1911, which was applicable only to some 4,000,000 workers, to include some 12,000,000 various classes of workers, notable exceptions being agricultural laborers and private domestic servants.

The unemployment insurance act has been from the beginning a contributory scheme, expenses being prorated among the workers, employers and the Government. This worked with some degree of satisfaction until the 1920 industrial slump made it impossible for many workers to contribute their share. The increasing inability of the idle to find work caused a further amendment of the act in 1920, and consequences of the miners' strike this year led to still further changes. As the act now stands men registered under its protection may draw fifteen shillings weekly, women twelve shillings, boys seven shillings and eleven pence and girls six shillings and six pence.

The weekly rates of contributions to make up these amounts are: In the case of men the employer pays eight pence for each man laid off, those still employed pay seven pence and the Government three and three-fourths pence. In the case of women, the employer pays seven pence, those employed six pence and the Government three and one-fourth pence. In the case of boys, the employer pays four pence, those employed three and one-half pence and the Government one and seven-eighths pence. In the case of girls, the employer pays three and one-half pence, those employed three pence and the Government one and five-eighths pence. The number of weeks during which such benefits may be drawn was fixed at sixteen.

Up to the end of September 1,403,000 persons had registered throughout the kingdom as wholly unemployed, a decrease of 40,000 from the previous week. On June 24 there were 2,177,000 registered.

JAPANESE BANKERS
TO VISIT NEW YORK

Headed by Viscount Shibusawa. Will Arrive Nov. 5.

Returning a visit to Japan made last year by a party of American business men headed by Frank A. Vanderlip, four well known Japanese bankers and commercial leaders, headed by Viscount Shibusawa, will arrive in New York November 5.

This was made known yesterday in a cablegram received by Consul-General Kumaoka, stating that the party would sail from Yokohama October 13. In addition to Viscount Shibusawa, a prominent retired banker, the party includes Dr. J. Soyeda, banker and former Councillor of the Treasury of Japan; Zenjuro Horikoshi, merchant and president of a silk firm bearing his name; and G. Zamoto, merchant and banker.

It is planned to have the visitors entertained by Chambers of Commerce of New York and other large cities. They may visit Washington.

Japan's Statesmen Talk.

ANOTHER article by Mr. Seibold on the Japanese situation will be published in THE NEW YORK HERALD on Monday. It will contain an analysis of the Far Eastern problems affecting both the United States and Japan, and will contain interviews with such prominent Japanese statesmen as Count Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Premier Hara, Baron Kato, Imperial Minister of the Navy, and Baron Shibusawa, probably the greatest Japanese financier and capitalist. To each of these men Mr. Seibold submitted questions asking their views on various problems that will come before the conference in Washington in November.

JAPAN'S WAR GAINS
EXTEND HER POWER

Continued from First Page.

and clear of all charges and encumbrances."

China's Vigorous Protest.

The Chinese Government entered a vigorous protest against this award, and public sentiment throughout the world was in sympathy with the demand. Japan, forced to a declaration of purpose, asserted her willingness to restore Shantung to China, its proper owner, upon the completion of negotiations between the Japanese and Chinese governments. This promise, which was accepted at its face value, had the effect of mollifying the popular demand for the return of Shantung to China, but up to date no decisive step has been taken by Japan to carry out her obligation.

The impression prevails at Tokio that Japan has no real intent of immediately surrendering Shantung, or until her scheme for exploiting it has advanced to a stage which will enable her to dictate terms which will preserve her sphere of influence in this most desirable part of the Chinese Republic.

Advices from Kaichow brought to me by men of established integrity is that the Chinese population of the Shantung province have practically abandoned hope of ever regaining control of their country, unless the United States and other great Powers make a direct issue of the matter and force Japan to keep her promise.

The case of Siberia is almost similar to that of Shantung. Japan sent her military forces to cooperate with the expedition despatched by the United States to rescue the Czechoslovak army which had been isolated by the German-Austrian forces. The United States withdrew its troops as soon as the object had been accomplished, but Japan has maintained a large military force at Vladivostok and has ignored all arguments made to the Mikado's Government for the withdrawal of it.

Programme in Siberia.

The Japanese programme in Siberia differs in no essential feature from the policy she has pursued in Shantung. Her object is to accomplish the advantage of the unsettled conditions that prevail in Siberia the Mikado's Government is undoubtedly ambitious to extend her sphere of influence on the mainland of Asia and find room for the teeming hordes of her people that struggle for an existence in their crowded island home. The processes by which Japan is laying a foundation for expansion in Siberia are the assertion that none of the Occidental nations have any "special interests" in the Far East and they should not interfere with the most powerful of the Oriental countries, which is assumed to have special interests in the Far East.

The Mikado's Government is confronted by problems that do not face any other important nation in the world. Her population is far in excess of her accommodations. Her arable land is limited in productive possibilities. She has no mineral resources to speak of at home. Most of her raw material has to be imported from other countries. This raw material is to be found in abundance on the mainland only a few hours away across the Sea of Japan.

There her political agents and trade emissaries have found and secured through "concessions" control of some of the most valuable mineral and agricultural sections of the world, which will not only give her people living space but occupation and insure her a supply of raw material for use in promoting her ambitions for world power.

In the stretch of country from Shantung to eastern Siberia Japan knows that she can find everything that she needs to realize her great ambition. With England as a sympathetic ally Japan believes that she can secure immunity from interference with her plans from countries which she asserts have no direct "special interests" in the Far East.

Japan's Alternatives.

With the lesson of Russia fresh in the minds of her statesmen Japan sees one of two alternatives ahead. Either she must be given room to expand or collapse as did Russia. By giving China to accept the war made "twenty-one demands," minus "group five," Japan has already inserted the opening wedge for the economic and perhaps political control of that country. Japanese business men who take their cue from the Elder Statesmen who actually govern the Land of the Rising Sun, exhibit deep resentment against the "interference" of the United States with the plans for special privileges in the mainland of Asia. The Japanese newspapers and doctrinaires justify this resentment on the ground that the United States has offered immediate resistance to the ambitions of Japan to strengthen trade relations with the Latin American countries in the Western Hemisphere. They assert that there is no difference between the two propositions, but contend that the United States should "mind its own business," just as it insists Japan shall keep its hands off Central and South American countries.

The attitude of Japan in the Yap incident and her opposition to the intrusion of American interests in China are justified by Japanese business men and politicians on the ground that the United States would adopt a similar attitude if Japan attempted to assert similar rights in any part of the Western Hemisphere.

CHINA THINKS JAPAN
NOT SINCERE ENOUGH

Declares Proposals Incompatible With Treaties With Foreign Powers.

PEOPLE'S HOPES DELUDED
Says They Inadequately Prove Sincerity of Japan's Desire for Settlement.

By the Associated Press.
PEKING, Oct. 7.—The text of China's reply to the proposals of the Japanese Government concerning a settlement of the Shantung controversy was made public to-day. It declares that Japan has advanced no plan for a settlement which is fundamentally acceptable to the Chinese Government and people, and that the Chinese Government feels that there is much in the new proposals "still incompatible with the Chinese Government's repeated declaration, the Chinese people's hopes and aspirations and the principles laid down in Chinese treaties with foreign powers."

It is added that if the proposals comprise Japan's final concessions "they surely, inadequately prove the sincerity in the Japanese desire to settle the question."

The note was handed to the Japanese Minister yesterday by Dr. Yen, the Chinese Foreign Minister. The Japanese Minister said at the time that he received the document in a purely official capacity and that he would return it to Dr. Yen if it was unacceptable to Japan.

The text of the memorandum in part says:

"The reason China has not until now been able to commence negotiations with Japan (regarding Shantung) is because the bases of Japan claims to negotiate are all of a nature most objectionable to the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, or are such which they never have recognized."

"On September 7 Japan submitted certain proposals for a readjustment of the Shantung question in memorandum form. After careful consideration the Chinese Government feels there is much in the proposals which is incompatible with the Chinese Government's repeated declarations and the principles laid down in Chinese treaties with foreign powers."

"If these proposals are to be regarded as Japan's final concessions they surely inadequately prove the sincerity of Japan's desire to settle the question."

The memorandum then takes up the points of the Japanese offer, but does not answer Section 4 (promising that Japan will relinquish preferential rights acquired by treaty in Kiaochow) and Section 8 (which outlines details for the carrying out of certain provisions of the proposals, which are believed to be acceptable to China). Regarding the latter points the memorandum, referring to them by sections, says:

Section 1.—The Kiaochow lease expired on China's declaration of war against Germany. Since Japan only militarily occupied the leased territory, the latter should be entirely returned to China unconditionally. There can be no question of any leasehold.

Section 2.—Regarding the opening of Kiaochow bay as a commercial port for trade convenience and the residence of nationals of all friendly Powers, China announced this intention to the Powers. . . . Vested rights of foreigners obtained through legitimate processes, under the German regime shall, of course, be respected, but those obtained by force or compulsion during the period

of Japanese military occupation are in no way recognizable.

Section 3.—The China-Japanese joint operation of the Shantung Railway, namely the Kiaochow-Tsinan line, is opposed by the entire Chinese people. The whole line of the Shantung Railway, with right of control of the management thereof, should be completely handed over to China, and after just valuation of its capital and properties half of the whole value of the lines not returned shall be purchased back by China within a fixed period.

Section 5.—Referring to the construction of extensions of the Shantung Railway, namely, the Tsinan-Hsu-Haunteh and the Kiaochow-Hsu-Chow-Fu lines, China, while, as a matter of course, negotiate with international financial bodies, as for the Che-Foo-Weihsein Railway, it is an entirely different case and cannot be discussed in the same category.

Section 6.—The custom house at Tsingtao should be placed under the complete control and management of the Chinese Government.

Section 7.—The question of the extent of disposal of public properties is too wide to be limited only to that portion of them used for "administrative purposes." If it is Japan's sincere wish to return all public properties to China she ought to hand them over completely.

Section 9.—As to the question of the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung, it is only proper that the entire Japanese military occupation should immediately be evacuated.

The memorandum concludes as follows:

The foregoing statement gives only the main points which are unsatisfactory and concerning which the Chinese Government feels it is absolutely necessary to make a clear declaration. Further, China reserves to herself the freedom of seeking a solution of the question whenever a suitable occasion presents itself."

LYDD GEORGE MAY
ATTEND CONFERENCE

Declination Not Regarded as Final.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Oct. 7.—A hint that Premier Lloyd George may yet be able to attend the forthcoming Washington conference was made in a semi-official statement to the press to-night. It was pointed out that the present position is that the British Premier has notified the American Government of his inability to attend, but that this is not necessarily his last word.

It was stated that it is extremely probable that the Premier will be prevailed upon to go to Washington if developments in other directions make it all possible. At the moment, however, his refusal holds good. The British delegates, it is understood, will not be appointed until next week at the earliest. The Washington conference was again one of the main topics of discussion at a long meeting of the Cabinet.

AUSTRALIA SENDING
MINISTER OF DEFENCE

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Saturday).—A despatch to the London Times from Melbourne says George Foster Pearce, Minister of Defence, the Australian representative to the Washington Conference, will leave for the United States from Sydney next Thursday, accompanied by G. S. Knowles, a lawyer of the Attorney General's Department, as secretary, and L. Plesse as adviser of Pacific affairs.

Premier Hughes, after consulting the leaders of the Labor and other parties regarding their opinions on the sending of Mr. Pearce as head of the delegation, will, if there are any differences of opinion, submit the question to Parliament.

DOOR NOT SLAMMED
TO THE DOMINIONS

Reported Charge of Premier Hughes of Australia Denied at Washington.

CLOUD ON CONFERENCE
First Misunderstanding on Disarmament Made Possible by Press Despatch.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 7.

Premier Hughes of Australia bode the centre of an international sensation to-day following publication of press reports crediting him with saying the United States had slammed the door in the face of dominion representation in the arms conference.

No corroboration of the Australian Premier's reported utterances had been received here, and the only official comment was expression of disbelief that he had made the statements accredited to him. In spite of this disbelief the report itself brought forth a prompt reaction in Administration circles, where it was quickly realized that it might be harmful as well as misleading.

There were evidences of keen pleasure over the fact that press reports indicate that the British Government will enlarge its delegation from four to six visiting persons, thus making it possible for the Dominions to participate through their own spokesmen in determining the attitude of the British Empire.

While it is not believed that Premier Hughes could have uttered the sentiments charged to him, their mere publication had an importance of their own which is not overlooked. It represented the first possibility of misunderstanding in the conference itself.

This incident has served to bring out additional facts relative to the manner in which the character and size of the delegation has been determined. The United States never has taken a dogmatic attitude as to the number of delegates. Asked for its opinion as to how many should be included, it originally suggested approximately seven, but with a readiness to conform to the views of other countries.

The British Government, it is understood, regarded a smaller number advisable, even smaller than four. The response of the United States was agreement, but with the amendment that the American delegation could not be less than four because of the necessity that was felt of including Senate representation from both political parties and because of the desirability of having Mr. Root upon the delegation.

While the United States has fixed the number of its own delegation at four, it has made clear there was no reason why other Governments should not have a larger delegation if they so desired. The respective number of delegates is entirely a matter of convenience to the countries represented. The number will not alter the voting strength of the Powers, as in all matters requiring a vote they will vote as a unit.

The attitude of this Government toward dominion representation has naturally been and is one of delicate reserve because it is realized that how the British Government shall be represented at

the conference is a matter for the British Government to determine and could be of no official concern to this Government.

Accordingly there could not be and have not been any official communications between this Government and the Dominions relative to the conference. Neither has there been any suggestion to the British Government as to how its delegation should be made up.

Ellihu Root is expected in Washington Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. As soon as he arrives a meeting of the American delegation will be called to consider and adopt a general policy for this Government at the conference.

EXCUSES U. S. REFUSAL
OF PRIOR CONFERENCE

London Times' Gives Reason for America's Action.

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Saturday).—The London Times in an editorial to-day brands as an "entire misconception" Premier Hughes's statement in the Australian House of Representatives Thursday in which he is quoted as having said efforts to obtain dominion representation at the Washington conference were stopped only when the United States slammed the door in our face.

The Times declares that the United States never rejected any proposal to have dominion representatives at the conference, adding that the British Government, at a time when it did not fully realize the nature of the Washington proposals, suggested a preliminary conference which the dominion Premiers might attend on their way home from the imperial conference.

"To that suggestion," says the Times, "the United States Government did not consent, not because they were unwilling to receive and consult with the dominion Premiers, but because in the solitude for the success of the conference they did not wish to have the freedom of discussion limited by any preliminary deliberations on the part of any particular groups."

The inclusion of an Australian representative, it says, "is the most welcome invitation we have yet seen that the British Government is awakening to the sense of broader possibilities of the discussion at Washington."

The Times publishes a communication from H. S. Peris, director and secretary of the Sulgrave Institution, suggesting that the conference "revive the memory and inspiration of the Rush-Bagot agreement by making it into a regular treaty of disarmament as between Canada and the United States."

[The Rush-Bagot agreement, concerning naval forces on the Great Lakes was entered into at Washington in 1817 between Richard Rush, as Acting Secretary of State, and the Right Honorable Charles Bagot, the British Ambassador.]

The letter recommends also that an effort be made for setting up an international naval police force for the Pacific and the Far East, in which the United States, Great Britain, Japan and other interested Powers would act by joint cooperation.

REPARATION TERMS
APPROVED BY PRESS

'Vossische Zeitung' Says Labor Is Better Payment Than Costly Paper.

STINNES ORGAN SPEAKS

Foresees Stable Foothold for Germany—Economic Laws Recognized.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The agreement concluded between M. Loucheur and Dr. Rathenau is favorably commented upon by the German newspapers. The Vossische Zeitung says the task which Germany has undertaken is immense, nevertheless the agreement is a notable success inasmuch as it virtually is the only way to restore peaceful conditions. "The only way we can pay is with labor," it adds, "and it is better to worry our hardest with head and hand than to search fruitlessly the world's markets for paper we cannot afford to buy."

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, organ of Hugo Stinnes, declares that France has been compelled to recognize inexorable economic laws and that the dangerous tension in the international money market which existed at the time of the first payment of a billion marks will not be repeated. It foresees prospects of Germany regaining a stable foothold.

Vorwarts sees in the agreement the best proof that Germany is anxious to fulfill all her obligations, and concludes its comment by saying: "The spirit of Wiesbaden no longer is the spirit of Versailles."

PARIS, Oct. 7.—France is insured reparations payments and Germany is given a means to avoid possible bankruptcy through the agreement signed yesterday at Wiesbaden by Louis Loucheur and Dr. Walter Rathenau. The agreement will permit Germany to pay the equivalent of 7,000,000,000 gold sold marks in the next five years not expiring before May 1, 1926.

The text of an annex to the agreement reads: "Germany engages to deliver to France, on her demand all machinery and materials which would be compatible with the possibilities of production in Germany and subject to her limitations as to supplies of raw materials. The cumulative value of the payments in kind which Germany will supply France in execution of Annexes 3, 5 and 6, Part VIII, of the Versailles treaty, as well as deliveries Germany makes to France under the present contract, will not exceed 7,000,000,000 gold marks from October 1, 1921, to May 1, 1926."

The credits to be made on the books of the Reparations Commission are subject, says the summary, to three limitations, as follows:

"1. Only 25 per cent of the value of the merchandise (if the deliveries reach 1,000,000,000 gold marks), or 45 per cent if the total amount of presentations do not reach 1,000,000,000 marks, will be credited.

"2. Germany will never be credited with more than 1,000,000,000 gold marks to May 1, 1926.

"3. Germany will never be credited with a sum superior to France's share in the yearly reparations."

Dangerous Ages

"Remains one of the most thoroughly satisfactory novels we have read this year," writes Heywood Brown about this brilliant book by the author of "Pottersheim."

BONELLI & LIVERIGHT

Gloves
English Washable
Deeskin, 2-Clasp
\$2.75
6-inch Strap Wrist
\$3.85

The World's Greatest Leather Store
401 Fifth Ave., New York, 207 Broadway
Boston—145 Tremont Street
London—59 Regent Street

**PARKER'S
HAIR BALM**
Removes Dandruff, Stops Itching, Itching
Restores Color and
Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
60c and \$1.00 at Druggists,
Herald Chem. Wks., Publishers, N. Y.

Men's Fall Suits
\$39.75

Made to a standard, not to a price. Made to meet the ideals and expectations of the best dressed men in America—New York men.

Priced according to an active Macy policy:
Lowest in the city.

Other Suits from \$29.75 to \$49.75

Silk Lined
Chesterfield Overcoats
\$39.75

In Oxford Unfinished Worsted. The Right Coat for Every Day and Dress Wear.

Macy's Fifth Floor, Front.

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE Inc. NEW YORK

Today we're winding up our Anniversary Sales with five mighty fine items

FOR MEN

Knitted Golf Coats
Anniversary Sales Price
7.00

Made of brushed Wool in Oxford Gray or Green and Tan Heather Mixtures.

Men's Pajamas	Men's Hose
Anniversary Sales Price 1.65	Anniversary Sales Price 55c
Made of Striped Outing Flannel.	Ribbed Wool in Heather Mixtures.
(Men's Furnishings—Main Floor)	

"All Leather" Shoes
Anniversary Sales Price
8.50

Being carefully made of a selected grade calfskin they are bound to give satisfactory wear. They may be had in Tan or Black with medium or wide toe. All sizes.

(Men's Shop—Second Floor—Annex)

James McCreery & Co.
5th Avenue 35th Street